duced anteally towards the eyes, nor reflected on the edge. The helix too, is entire in the mungoose; whereas in the Káthiah weasel, it has a large simple fissure in the posterior part, resembling that of *Martes Flavigula*. The front teeth stand free of the canines in the upper jaw, in contact with them in the lower, wherein the intermediate ones are ranged rather within the line of the rest of the teeth. Molars, $\frac{4}{5}.\frac{4}{5}$. The great carnivorous tooth in the upper jaw has a small flatish heel on the internal side, placed forwards, and at the base of great cutting process. The same tooth in the lower jaw has no transverse or lateral process; but the third longitudinal tubercle is nearly flattened on its crown, and the hindmost or fifth tooth in this jaw is small, and nearly flat-topped. The hindmost or fourth molar of the upper jaw runs transversely, and has two obtusely-conical points.

A horrible offensive, yellowish grey fluid exudes from two openings, placed laterally just within the sphincter ani. The scrotum is nearly without hair, and not larger (including the testes) than a marrow-fat pea. The omentum as delicate as a spider's web, and without a particle of fat.

The liver divided into six lobes. A small pea-like gall-bladder is deeply imbedded in the largest lobe. The stomach is nearly pyriform, and purely membranous; the œsophagus entering it close to the fundus. Length of stomach, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; greatest diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Spleen, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch in diameter. Coats of stomach thin, almost transparent, Entire length of intestinal canal, four feet, of uniform calibre, from the pylorus to the vent. No cæcum. Length of animal from snout to vent, 10 inches. This gives less than five times the length of body to the intestines. Lungs, six lobes, four right, two left.

XI.—*Further Discovery of Coal Beds in Assam. By Captain* F. Jenkins.

[Extract of a letter, dated Goalparah, 5th December, 1835.]

I wrote you sometime back that we had fallen upon a shell limestone in the *Nowgong* district, similar in all respects to that of Sylhet; there was every reason, therefore, to suppose, that we should find coal associated with the limestone, as to the south of the *Khásia* hills, and I have just now the satisfaction to report that this has been realized, and to send you small samples of coal that has been sent down to me by Ensign Brodie. If I am not mistaken from the appearance, it will turn out to be a valuable and highly bituminous coal, and I shall be much obliged by your reporting upon it. A large supply of it has been brought down for me to *Gowahatti*, from which, on my return, I will dispatch a good quantity to you. Of course what we have now to show are merely chance pieces, brought in by persons we put in search, and many of them are slaty and earthy; but what I send you, is sufficient, I hope, to show that there are good coal beds connected with these. I do not exactly know the site of this deposit; but I believe it has the advantage of being within reach of navigable nullahs; it is on a nullah falling into the *Jumuna*, a river which divides *Cachar* from Assam, and joins the *Kopili*, the *Kalung*, (a branch of the *Brahmaputra*,) and other streams entering the *Brahmaputra*, a little above *Gowahatti*. This will be a most convenient site whence to draw supplies of coals, if the quality turns out suitable for steamers, whenever there be occasion for sending any in this direction. It now becomes almost certain that we shall find very large supplies of this invaluable mineral on the south bank of the *Brahmaputra;* we know already of four places where coal has been found, viz. 1st, under the Caribári hills; 2nd, that of the Dharmpur Pergunnah; 3rd, on the Suffry, a nullah near the Borhat salt formation, and 4th, on the Noa Dihing, in the Singpho district, south of Sadiya. We may besides of course confidently expect to find coal on many intermediate spots, when we come to be better acquainted with the province.

Note.—The three specimens of Assamese coal, received with the above note, turn out to be of very respectable quality; they are rather slaty in fracture, and do not coke; but burn with a rich flame, being very bituminous: on this account they would be very suitable for steam engine fires, though unfit for the forge, or for the smelting furnaces. Analysed in the usual way, they yielded the following ingredients:

	No. 1.	*No.* 2.	*No.* 3.
Volatile matter, expelled by coking process, ...	63.1	56.9	62.8
Carbon, ascertained by incineration of coke, ...	29.6	31.1	29.0
Earthy residue, ...	7.3	12.0	8.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0

The weight of the three coals gives a somewhat different result, No. 2, being the lightest, and consequently the least earthy, of the three.

viz: No. 1. has a specific gravity, ...	1.226
2, ...	1.196
3, ...	1.223

J. P.